

The Paducah Evening Sun.

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PADUCAH, KY., MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1910.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK

Taft's Campaign Letter Is Given To Public Today

President's Views on Tariff, Party Pledges and Performances Set Forth.

Was Written to Congressman McKinley.

GOES INTO REPUBLICAN BOOK.

New York, Aug. 29.—The local headquarters of the Republican congressional committee gave out the following letter from President Taft to Wm. H. McKinley, chairman of the Republican congressional committee.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 29, 1910. Mr. Dear Mr. McKinley:

As the chairman of the national congressional committee, you have asked me to give the reasons which should lead voters in the coming November election to cast their ballots for Republican candidates for congress.

I assume that when this letter is given publicly the press will be drawn the party candidates will have been selected, and the question for decision will be whether we shall have in the house of representatives a Republican or a Democratic majority. This question, then, will be not what conclusion of Republicanism you prefer, but whether it is better for the country to have the Republican party control the legislation for the next two years, and further release its promises, or to enable a Democratic majority in the house either to interpret a veto to Republican measures or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles. Prominence has been given during the preliminary canvasses just ended to the differences between Republicanism, but in the election such differences should be forgotten. Differences within the party were manifested in the two sessions of the present congress, and yet never in its history has the Republican party passed and become responsible for as much useful and progressive legislation. So, while I assume that a Republican majority will be the result of further legislation, I assume that the party will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual opinions in order to secure real progress. Hence it is important that after Republican congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all Republicans who believe in the party principles as declared in its national platform of 1908 should give the candidates loyal and effective support. If this is done there will be no doubt of a return of a Republican majority.

Democratic Repudiation. The only other alternative is a Democratic majority. It is difficult, very difficult to state all the principles.

(Continued on Page Four.)

TO SOLICIT FUNDS FOR THE FEDERAL FACTORY. Messrs. H. C. Rhodes, L. W. Henderson and George McChesney have been appointed by the Commercial club as chairman of committee to solicit funds to meet the request of the Federal Canteen and Hospital factory. They will meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to outline plans for the work.

THREE FANDS FOR LABOR DAY HERE

THE BARBECUE WILL BE INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE CELEBRATION.

Programs for the Labor Day celebration here September 5 will be issued from the press this week. They will contain 48 pages of printed matter and a handsome cover. The committee in charge of the celebration are anxious for ideal weather next Monday in order that the day may be as big a success as arranged for. Practically all of the concessions at Wallace park have been granted and many forms of entertainment will be on hand at the park during the afternoon. A feature of the celebration will be a big barbecue at the park, prepared by C. P. Herold and Billy Kelly, expert cooks. Three bands will furnish music for the parade. Deal's band of Paducah, the Metropolitan band and another out-of-town band. No more candidates for Goddess of Labor have been announced.

Names of Illinois Legislators Who Traveled on Illinois Central Passes Disclosed to Prosecutor

Lee O'Neal Browne Case Leads to Railroad and Pullman Car Interest—More Scares for State Officials.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—State's Attorney Wayman today declared that the names of almost every Illinois legislator will be brought into the trial of Lee O'Neal Browne as having accepted passes issued by the Illinois Central railroad. On the order of Judge Kersten, the Illinois Central submitted a list of passes issued during the year. The judge refused to allow the defense to call a witness to tell of Representative White's life in Springfield.

Browne's counsel probably will ask that an investigation of Wayman's office be made by the special grand jury.

Saturday, when the state's attorney went to the Pullman office to secure some documents to be used in evidence against Browne, he was informed by an official of the company, that by order of his superiors, he would not willingly surrender any evidence that could be used against Lee O'Neal Browne. Then the state's attorney secured subpoenas duces tecum for several officials and clerks for the purpose of securing the necessary documents. It also was announced that the reason why the Pullman company is interested in Browne's welfare will be inquired into.

CRIPPEN COWARD AFRAID TO JUMP

LEAVES NOTE SAYING HE WILL BROWN; BUT DOES NOT DO IT.

London, Aug. 29.—"I can't stand the horror I have gone through, and I have made up my mind to jump overboard tonight." This was written on one of Dr. Crispin's business cards, found on him when he was arrested, according to the testimony of Inspector Dew in the How police court today, when Crispin and Miss Leneve were formally arraigned. Continuing, Crispin said: "I can see nothing ahead of me. My money has run out. I know I have spoiled a life, but I hope someday you will forgive me. My last words are for you, Yours, H."

The prisoners were remanded until September 6, when they will be called for trial.

Corea Annexed. Tokio, Aug. 29.—The formal annexation of Corea was effected at 10 o'clock this morning. The name Corea was changed to Province of Chosen.

Existing Korean subsidies covering imports from foreign countries and regulations governing the coasting trade, will be continued for ten years. The United States is acquainted with the fact that the copyright and patent laws of Japan will be extended to Korea. Foreigners will

Bridges That Mean Much to This City

A Paducah firm secured four of the contracts for concrete bridges in Massac county, Ill., according to plans submitted by the state highway commission. Six bridges will be built, costing \$30,000. All the bridges are to be of standard size. Those secured by Vance & Johnson are the big ones over the lake on the Unionville road, opposite the ferry landing, two over Massac creek and one over Black Slough near Heiknap complete the list. A Belleville firm secured those contracts. The completion of the bridges will give every important highway in Massac county good, substantial bridges. All bridges in Illinois now must conform up to a certain standard, and the state highway commission furnishes plans free, just as the state school department fur-

THE WEATHER

The predictions and temperatures for the past twenty-four hours will be found at the top of the seventh column on page four.

LINCOLN FLOODED. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 29.—As a result of floods, East Lincoln today is cut off from the main city. The water here is five feet deep. The flooded section is two blocks long and six wide.

enjoy the same rights in Korea as before. Japanese will appropriate funds for the maintenance of the emperor of Korea and other members of the royal family. The Japanese emperor will confer honors upon all Koreans regarded as deserving and will retain all Koreans in public service who accept the new regime in good faith.

No Responses to Call For Aid to Baseball Team

The appeal of the directors of the Paducah baseball club to the fans of Paducah for a subscription amounting to not less than \$500 has met with no response so far. The money will be needed by Thursday, September 1, to meet the expenses and payrolls and the association through The Evening Sun asks that the local supporters of the game give the matter prompt attention. The Sun started a subscription list Saturday by donating \$25 and others should follow immediately to save the Indians from falling out of the city league. All subscriptions will be received by The Sun and turned over to Treasurer W. E. Cochran forthwith. Get in the list: The Sun \$25

Mrs. S. K. Hodgins. Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Mrs. S. K. Hodgins, aged 55 years, died yesterday of typhoid-malarial fever. Deceased leaves a husband and several children.

Atwood Taken Home. William C. Atwood, of Cadiz, Trigg county, who was declared to be of sound mind in the county court Saturday, was taken to his home this afternoon by his brother, Charles Atwood, of Mayfield, who arrived this morning.

Deputy Clerk Missing. Edwarsville, Ill., Aug. 29.—John L. Blinethner, deputy county clerk, is missing today and cannot be found by relatives. Financial difficulties are said to account for his disappearance.

The Baseball Game. Gwin, the old reliable, is on the mound for Paducah this afternoon, and Higabotham, brother of the crack American Association twirler, is opposing him. Block is doing the back stop work.

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SAYS IMPROVEMENTS JUSTIFY THE INCREASE

Chicago, Aug. 29.—President E. C. Ripley, of the Santa Fe railroad, testified that permanent improvements justified the proposed price increase at the rate hearing before G. N. Brown, special examiner of the Interstate commerce commission.

COL. A. J. DECKER FALLS VICTIM TO BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Prominent Citizen Passes Away at Home of His Daughter.

Identified With Paducah's Industries.

FOLLOWS WIFE TO THE GRAVE.

Col. Albert Jackson Decker died this morning at 2:20 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Patton McElrath, in the Sins Soud apartments, after an illness of a few months. The body will be laid to rest at Oak Grove tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at the Episcopal church, the Rev. David Cady Wright officiating at 4 o'clock. The burial will be in Oak Grove cemetery. The pallbearers will be W. J. Hillis, George C. Wallace, John Bonds, George Langstaff, J. C. Gilbert and Edwin J. Paxton.

Colonel Decker was born at Cansel, Winchester, Ohio, November 26, 1853. For many years he was in the grain business at Columbus, afterwards moving to Indianapolis. He came to Paducah sixteen or seventeen years ago and organized the McKinley Veneer and Lumber company with some friends in Pittsburgh as his associates, and had a big, successful plant in Mechanicsburg, which was, however, destroyed by fire four years ago and never rebuilt. Afterwards, until recently, Colonel Decker was in the insurance business.

Colonel Decker was a man of fine personal appearance and charming manners. He was a man of deep sympathies and made friends easily and quickly. He was devoted to his family and his home life was beautiful. The death of his wife, four years ago, saddened him deeply and he never fully recovered from the shock. His death was due to Bright's disease. He had been ill for some time, but, characteristically, kept it from his family and friends, and it was only a few weeks ago that, coming here on a visit, his true condition was learned, and everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings.

Colonel Decker was a great believer in the destiny of Paducah. He was president of the Commercial club for two terms and worked hard and intelligently for the progress of the city.

He had no immediate family, aside from his two daughters, Mrs. Patton McElrath, and Mrs. Calhoun Rike.

FEUDIST GATHER IN BREATHITT CO.

OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE IS FEARED AT JACKSON DURING TRIAL.

Jackson, Ky., Aug. 29. (Special.) There is danger of a clash between factions now in this city attending the trial of Tom and John Combs, charged with the murder of John Abner. The trial of the Planton brothers for the murder of Moses Noble comes up tomorrow. It is reported that Ed Calhoun is en route to Jackson with an armed posse, but it is not credited. The local militia was called out but later the order was countermanded.

Chicago Market.

Sept.	Dec.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	1.00%	99%	99%
Corn	34%	33%	33%

OHIO VALLEY EXPO. IS STARTED TODAY

PRESIDENT TAFT PUSHES BUTTON THAT GIVES SIGNAL AT CINC.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 29.—With one touch of his finger on an electric button at the Myopia Hunt club, President Taft today started the Ohio Valley industrial exposition at Cincinnati.

Roosevelt Says State Control of Water Power Sites is Desired by People Who Have Designs On Them

Speech at Denver Concerned With Conservation of National Resources—Greeted by Hundred Thousand.

Denver, Col., Aug. 29.—What Cheyenne left undone for Colonel Roosevelt in the way of strenuousness, was supplied by Denver, with a good measure of overflow, when he arrived this morning. He is to remain over for 24 hours. It is estimated that fully 100,000 persons, the biggest crowd that has yet greeted him, were on hand to welcome him this morning. Governor Shafroth and Mayor Speer, and civic and state organizations welcomed him on his arrival and a salute of 24 guns announced his coming.

In the course of his speech Mr. Roosevelt said: "This country has shown definite signs of waking up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense. The conservation question has three sides. In the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly becoming a well settled policy of this people that we of this generation hold the land in part for the next generation and not exclusively for our own selfish enjoyment.

"Conservation does not mean depriving the men of today of their natural rights in the natural resources of the land. "All it means is that we of this generation shall so use our rights as not to deprive those who come after us of their natural rights in their turn.

"These resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals. "We are for the liberty of the individual up to and not beyond the point where it becomes inconsistent with the welfare of the community. Thus our consistent aim is to favor the actual settler—the man who takes as much of the public domain as he himself can cultivate and there makes a permanent home for his children who come after him. But we are against the man, no matter what his ability, who tries to monopolize large masses of public land.

"There are points in which this governmental aid can best be rendered by the states; that is, where the exercise of state rights helps to secure popular rights, and as to these I believe in state rights. "But there are large classes of cases where only the authority of the national government will secure the rights of the people, and where this is the case I am convinced and a thorough-going believer in the rights of the national government.

"Take the question of the control of the water power sites. The enormous importance of water power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few years. Unfortunately the realization has come too late as regards many of the power sites, but many yet remain, with which our hands are free to deal. We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept under the control of the general government for the use of the people as a whole.

"The fee should remain with the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the lessee, which shall encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be anti-social, to be in any respect hostile to the public good.

"The nation alone has the power

WOMAN HOLDS UP ALL WHO PASS BY

LOUISIANA PARISH TERRORIZED BY STRANGE CREATURE IN PETTICOATS.

New Orleans, Aug. 29.—"Posse today are searching for a woman, 6 feet 3 inches tall, who is terrorizing Tammany parish, holding up vehicles and automobilists in the vicinity of a health resort. She is believed to be Georgia Wren, once in the pen, who is notorious for her strength in the southwest. The woman springs from her hiding place along roads of the pine forest and levels a gun and demands valuables. Saturday she horsewhipped a rich planter because he carried only 15 cents.

TENTH ST. CHURCH WILL BUILD NEW HOUSE IN SPRING

Present Edifice is Too Small to Accommodate Congregation.

Two Additional Lots Will be Secured.

WILL CONSULT ARCHITECTS.

Steps toward active work in building a new church on the present site at Tenth and Ohio streets were taken yesterday afternoon by the official board of the Tenth Street Christian church. It was agreed to consult several architects and have plans prepared for a new building that will seat about 750 people at a total cost of \$15,000, including the purchase of additional ground. The present building is inadequate on account of the rapidly growing membership, and will seat less than 300 people. The lot on the northeast corner of Tenth and Ohio streets fronts 41.6 feet and the adjoining lot of the same width probably will be purchased. No specific plans have ever been considered.

Over \$10,000 can be raised among the membership of 200 and the board expects over 100 subscriptions at \$100 each to be paid within 30 months. Then an additional amount will be secured.

Under the leadership of the Rev. G. D. Wyatt, the present pastor, the church has grown remarkably, but for several years the congregation has been contemplating building a modern church with a large seating capacity. The present building is a frame and the new one probably will be of brick. The construction will not be begun until the spring of 1911.

NEW FIREMEN FOR STATION, NO. 5

WILL BE NAMED BY COMMISSIONERS SOME TIME THIS WEEK.

Three new firemen and a captain for No. 5 fire station on Broadway and Fountain avenue will be chosen this week by the board of police and fire commissioners. Also Patrolmen Mitchell, Scott and George, who were elected Interim, and Firemen Mushmeyer, Joe Cross, Riley Stewart and L. A. Tyree will be elected, having been appointed to fill vacancies. There are a many applicants, but so far as it can be anticipated, former Captain Glenn will be made captain again and placed in command of No. 5 and George Brown, Charles Bell and Joe Keenan will be added to the force. Henry Bailey and C. H. Gentry probably will be elected operators of the fire tower.

LIBERTY SHORT FOR WM. STEWART

RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS BUT IMMEDIATELY RE-ARRESTED.

Following his release this morning on a writ of habeas corpus granted by County Judge Alben Barkley, Will Stewart, a young negro was rearrested on a breach of the peace charge by Patrolman Rickman. He gave \$30 bond to appear in police court Wednesday morning. Stewart was arrested by Patrolmen Rickman and Beavers Saturday night and it was found that he was wanted at Jackson, Tenn., on a charge of bootlegging. Being held by the police Stewart engaged Attorney John G. Miller, Jr., who asked for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that Stewart was being held illegally, there being no warrant against him. The writ was granted and in the meantime a warrant charging him with breach of the peace, was sworn out. Officers at Jackson, Tenn., have been notified and will send after him if there is a warrant against him as alleged.

Kills Wife and Self. McKinney, Ky., Aug. 29. (Special.)—A man named Grump, a farmhand, shot his wife and killed himself this morning. No cause assigned.

Cochran, Jno. 1 lot Mechanicsburg...	23.07	Barlinton, Ida, 1 lot Beeson Rd	10.00
Chalk, M J and E I. Sowell's		Esbridge, J W, 1 lot W'town...	16.00
Add & 2d st...	47.30	Enders, Jim, 1008 Tripline St...	27.50
		Falen, James, 1-2 lot...	21.00

Telephone 33.

THE PADUCAH EVENING SUN

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E. J. PAXTON, General Manager.
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MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

July, 1910.	1910.
1.....6682	13.....6687
2.....6701	14.....6692
3.....6710	15.....6679
4.....6702	16.....6686
5.....6707	17.....6699
6.....6709	18.....6715
7.....6721	19.....6702
8.....6693	20.....6692
9.....6693	21.....6771
10.....6693	22.....6770
11.....6693	23.....6713
12.....6694	24.....6715
13.....6712	
Average, July 1910.....6705	
Average, July, 1909.....6818	

Personally appeared before me the 2nd day of August, 1910, R. D. MacMillen, Business Manager of The Sun, who affirms that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of its circulation for the month of July, 1910, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

PETER PURYEAR.

Notary Public.

My commission expires January 10, 1912.

Daily Thought.

An honest man does not make himself a dog for the sake of a bone.
—Danish.

High living is characteristic of the low life.

Mrs. Cudany, like Joe Cannon, says she will not retire from society.

General Fred Grant thinks all automobiles should be commandeered by the government in time of war. It won't do. They mangle their victims too much.

Prominent medical practitioners declare that kissing produces infantile paralysis. An epidemic immediately following the inception of a hot political campaign probably led to this discovery.

The German emperor insists that he rules by divine right. Most people believe that, and also believe God made him a fool. Yet, the ways of Providence are so inscrutable, no one will blame heaven for a coincidence, which militates toward the political and industrial freedom of Europe.

Our ex-presidents—what to do with them? The consensus of opinion seems to be to keep them moving. We keep our moving by inviting him to visit all parts of the country. South and Central America keeps their moving by inviting them to leave any country in which they evince an inclination to settle down.

HOUSE CLEANING IN ILLINOIS.
There seems to be no end to house cleaning, once it is started. When one article is scoured it dims every thing else so much by comparison, that thrifty souls cannot rest until everything is shining. Then, too, the trail of dirt, once taken up, leads to unending disclosures.

The state of Illinois is house cleaning. Illinois didn't intend to make it thorough when she started. The Lorimer scandal and its developments are all the state had in mind at the beginning of the prosecutions in Chicago. The "developments" are becoming the most interesting phase of the situation. Her whole house is dirty from cellar to cupola. The spider and fly game is played in every dark corner; the noiseless carpet of her political ways are full of filth; her walls are mouldering and decay and dust have laid hold everywhere.

The first development of the Lee O'Neal Browne case, was the exposure of a corrupt jury system, by which criminal lawyers tampered with the panel at will. Our constitution makes careful provision for the protection of the rights of an accused to a fair trial. It has been difficult for the state's attorney to secure a fair trial.

The latest significant development came Saturday when an official of the Pullman Car company announced to the state's attorney that by orders of his superiors he would not divulge facts, which would be hurtful to Representative Browne, who was minority leader in the legislature. Why this big concern should be so interested in the welfare of Representative Browne, who, three legislators swear, bribed them to vote for Senator Lorimer, is not yet disclosed.

Now, it is stated that the state's

attorney will subpoena the representatives of railroads to come into court and divulge the names of legislators, who hold annual railroad passes. One has already testified that after he had voted against the interests of a railroad, as opposed to the interests of the commonwealth, he was refused a pass by a railroad man, who consulted a list of legislators, before curtly remarking "nothing doing for you."

If Illinois persists in a thorough cleaning of her house, the Lorimer bribery incident will prove a blessing in disguise. Legislative "jackpots" are not peculiar to Illinois. Professed lobbyists of Kentucky, with no other visible means of support, are manifesting every indication of great wealth, and ability to ride on railroads for nothing; and the legislative offices, the pay from which is scarcely sufficient to defray the expenses of the incumbent while in Frankfort every two years, are proving attractive to a class of men, who could not possibly have the welfare of the commonwealth at heart.

The Lorimer case came with the unexpected suddenness of an accidentally disturbed rug on the hall floor, and the air was filled with dust. The developments have arisen with equal unexpectedness to those concerned. Some day someone will stumble over something unexpectedly in Kentucky, and we will have a housecleaning that will stifle us with dust and filth for awhile; but it will be worth the inconvenience if we persist.

Heard in the Lobby

E. S. Ballowe, of Arendia, gathered two fresh eggs this morning. One is marked with a heavy black ring in the shell. The other has faintly outlined the form of a woman, like the woman in the moon. Superstitious neighbors are looking for a sign.

Two Paducah boys were in the wreck on the Grand Trunk railroad near Durand, Mich., last Wednesday night but escaped injury. They were Robert Wallace and Henry Cave, who are expected home tomorrow. They occupied a forward coach on the train that was crashed into by another fast passenger train and aside from a severe shaking up they were not hurt. A letter was received from them yesterday to this effect and they consider themselves lucky to escape as they did.

PALMER—H. T. Albritton, Mayfield; W. P. Manning, Memphis; L. S. Crow, Louisville; Frank Williams, Owensboro; C. P. Baldwin, Paris, Tenn.; J. R. Emery, Henderson; E. C. Morrow, Louisville; W. S. Robinson, Nashville.

BELEVIERE—John Hall, Memphis; Lloyd Simpson, Lowe; J. H. Raybourne, Marion; George Allen, Louisville; J. B. Howell, Cairo; A. Downs, Murray; L. I. Friedman, Evansville; C. H. Williams, Brookport.

NEW RICHMOND—Otto Decker, Brookport; W. M. Webb, La Center; Ben Price, Metropolis; Sam Renster, Louisville; C. Blackburn, Mayfield; H. S. Davis, Coal Springs; E. A. Burnside, Pt. Pleasant; W. A. Hill, Smithland.

Kentucky Kernels

Owensboro schools open Monday. Roland Amberg dies at Hickman. Society circus for Lexington Elks. Lexington military company may disband.

Kentucky 1. O. O. F. at Lexington October 12. Louis Barrett, Louisville, killed by auto at Middletown.

Kentucky Confederate reunion at Pewee September 16. Cary Duschke, Henderson: Route conductor, killed by thugs.

Earl Dixon, accused of killing a child near Center Furnace, set free. Commissioner of Agriculture M. C. Rankin, Republican nominee for congress in Seventh.

Secretary of State Ben Brewster goes to Spanish war veterans' encampment at Denver.

STATE PRESS.

Hendrick is Popular.

Hon. John K. Hendrick, of Paducah, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Hendrick has many friends in the First district and will be a strong factor in the fight—Lyon County Times.

A Sixth Candidate.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have five candidates for governor already announced, it is stated that a sixth one from western Kentucky will declare his candidacy pretty soon. This business of bringing out candidates for strategic purposes, seems to be a trifle overworked already yet, as our German friend would say.—Kentucky State Journal.

Backs McCreary.

There are now five candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky. John K. Hendrick, of Paducah, being candidate No. 5. As yet, however, no one has appeared who combines the degree of fitness and availability that are presented in the candidacy of Hon. James B. McCreary. The entry of so many in the race may tend to muddy the water to some extent, but McCreary's chances do not seem to be endangered in the least, since he

the choice of Democrats in all sections of the state.—Pembroke Journal.

McCreary at the Fair.

Governor James B. McCreary attended the fair Thursday and received much encouragement in his race for the Democratic nomination. The above personal from the current issue of the Anderson County News takes us back a score of years, when we lived in the Eighth congressional district and the ex-governor and ex-senator was the standing candidate for congress, to which he was elected for twelve years. Faira were his long suit and the local paper that didn't contain an item similar to the above overlooked the matter. The fact is that Senator McCreary got in most of his political work at the county fairs, and it is said that he knew more people and kissed more babies than any candidate ever did. Every baby kissed was a vote made, for both father and mother felt honored by their offspring being kissed by a congressman. Senator McCreary is a great electioneer and has spent most of an honorable and long life on the job. As he has not withered nor custom stated his infinite variety in getting next to the voter, and having been urged to enter the gubernatorial derby, he does not propose to come out second best. He is a fine organizer and when he visits a town and stays over night he will know more than anybody how the cat will jump there.—Lexington Leader.

TART'S LETTER

(Continued from Page One.)

clips that would govern such a majority in its legislative course; and this because its party platforms have presented a variety of planks not altogether consistent, and because in the present congress leading Democrats in the senate and the house have not hesitated to repudiate certain of their party pledges and to deny their blinding character. We may reasonably assume, however, that a Democratic majority in the house would reject the Republican doctrine of protection as announced in 1908.

What, therefore, has a Republican who believes in protection, but objects to some rates or schedules in the present tariff act, to hope for from a Democratic majority which, if allowed its way, would attack the protective system and halt business by a threatened revision of the whole tariff on revenue basis, or if prevented by the senate or the executive would merely do nothing?

Such a legislative program as that set forth in the Republican national platform of 1908 could not be carried out in full by one congress. Certainly if all its promises are executed in a proper time. The present congress has not only fulfilled many party pledges, but it has by its course set higher the standard of party responsibility for each pledge than ever before in the history of American parties. Hereafter those who would catch voters by declarations in favor of allying remedial legislation will not make them except with much more care as to the possibility of its enactment. In view of the history of the present congress, the return of a Republican majority in the next congress may well inspire confidence that the pledges still unaccomplished will be met and satisfied.

The Tariff Revised.

Let us consider, summarily, the promises made and the legislation enacted by the present congress: First and of primary importance was the promise to revise the tariff in accordance with the rule laid down in the platform, to-wit: that the tariff on articles imported should be equal to the difference between their cost of production abroad and that cost in this country, including a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. A very full investigation—full, at least, as such investigations have been conducted in the past—was made by the ways and means committee of the house to determine what rates should be changed to conform to this rule. A reduction was made in 654 numbers, and an increase in some 230, while 1,150 remained unchanged. The bill was amended in the senate, but the proportion of increases to decreases was maintained. When I signed the bill, I accompanied my approval with the following memorandum:

"I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whiskey, liquors and wines, and in regard to silks and as to some high classes of cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision, and is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free-trade

bill. It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough, in case of abnormal increase of demand, and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign articles and thus to prevent excessive prices.

Tariff Not Perfect.

"The power granted to the executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

"The Philippine tariff section, I have struggled to secure for ten years last past, and it gratifies me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure I will greatly increase the trade between the two countries, and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

"The administrative clauses of the bill and the customs court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy final construction of the meaning of the law.

"The authority to the president to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the negotiation, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future executive action and executive recommendations may be based.

"The corporation tax is a just and equitable exaction, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last 20 years has shown to be necessary."

Criticism Unjust.

This fairly states the effect of the bill. The bill has been criticized for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are wide of the mark and most unjust.

The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference in the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturer. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition, and then to maintain the price so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the necessity for reducing the rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the law demonstrate this. It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines and silks were increased substantially over the Dingley rates, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue.

The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

Tariff Board Disinterested.

Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is that section which enables the executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. The difficulty in fixing the proper tariff rates in accord with the principle stated in the Republican platform, is in securing reliable evidence as to the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad. The bias of the manufacturer seeking protection and of the importer opposing it weakens the weight of their testimony. Moreover, when we understand that the cost of production differs in one country abroad from that in another, and that it changes from year to year and from month to month, we must realize that the precise difference in cost of production sought for is not capable of definite ascertainment, and all that even the most scientific person can do in his investigation is, after consideration of many facts which he learns, to exercise his best judgment in reaching a conclusion.

The commission, however, already selected and at work, is a commission of disinterested persons who will ascertain the facts, not in a formal hearing by examination and cross-examination of witnesses, but by the kind of investigation that statisticians and scientific investigators use. When the commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of congress, with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular. Of course, his will be impracticable unless congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

HEAT MAKES CHILDREN ILL

Summer is a very trying period for young children, and many a child who is usually healthy suffers during the heated term. There are many dangers for the child in summer. These lie in milk, food, water, fruit, etc. The greatest peril is from some form of stomach or bowel trouble. It is usually the starting point of graver troubles. The child becomes constipated, or gets indigestion. Perspiration is interfered with, the skin becomes scaly and itchy, and the poor child is in much misery. Do not let it go, and trust to luck or fate for a cure. Use a remedy like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is intended to cure that very condition and is especially adapted to children's ills because of its mildness and purity. If the child has any of these symptoms, or has not had a passage in 24 hours, it needs Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at once. It will net promptly but gently, and as it is pleasant to take you will not have to force it. A bottle can be obtained of any druggist at 50 cents or \$1.00, and you should obtain a bottle today, so as to have it on hand for an emergency. If you have never tried it you can obtain a SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE OF CHARGE by addressing:

DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 400 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

men reported to me, and in September last, in a speech in Des Moines, I foreshadowed their recommendations as I intended to make them to congress for the amendment of the interstate commerce act.

First, by the establishment of a commerce court; second, by empowering the commission to classify merchandise as well as to fix rates for classes, third, by giving the right to a shipper to designate the route by which his goods shall be transported beyond the line of the initial carrier; fourth, by empowering the commission to consider the justice or injustice of any rate without the complaint or initiation of a shipper; fifth, by empowering the commission to suspend proposed increases of rates by carriers until the commission have a chance to pass upon the reasonableness of the increase; sixth, by provisions of the federal regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways; seventh, by a clause forbidding an interstate commerce railway company from acquiring stock in a competing road; eighth, by a section permitting the making of traffic agreements between competing railroads limited in point of time and subject matter, and subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

These amendments were in accord with the text of the Republican platform. Subsequently, bills were drawn embodying this recommended legislation, in which, while the principle was maintained, there were limitations introduced, as justice suggested, after a conference with all the parties interested. The bill was submitted to the congress and after a great deal of discussion both in the house and the senate, it was enacted into law, with many amendments, which did not materially change the effect of the recommendations except to strike out certain provisions promised in the Republican platform, to permit traffic agreements between railroads in spite of the anti-trust law, to forbid one railway company to acquire stock in a competing company, and to secure supervision in the interstate commerce commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways.

Result of Payne Law.

One great virtue of the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is that taken with the current effort of the administration to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the methods of collecting the customs revenue, it has, by its revenue-producing capacity, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the government of \$58,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first full year of the law, ending Aug. 5, 1910, of \$26,000,000. From a revenue standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Increased revenue indicated increased imports, and an examination of our imports during the past year will disclose a most substantial increase in manufacturers' material from which, in the making of finished products, whether for exportation or home consumption, has come a larger volume of employment or our wage earners, a larger purchasing power and a greater consumption of the products of our farm and fabrications of our factories. So far, then, as such importations do not displace home production, they must be of benefit to all generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity in production, transportation and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law. Under the maximum and minimum provisions we have concluded treaties with 11 foreign nations, gaining the best possible terms for entrance to their markets without sacrificing our own. The Payne tariff law we have at last done justice to the Philippines by allowing the producers of these islands the benefit of our markets with such limitations as to prevent injury to our home industries.

Again, the present law in its corporation tax imposes a new kind of tax which has many of the merits of an income tax. It taxes success, not failure. Unlike a personal income tax, it is easily and exactly collected, and by an increase or decrease in the rate enables congress with exactness to regulate its income to its necessary expenditures. More than this, it furnishes an indirect but effective method of keeping the government advised as to the kind of business done by all corporations. It is one of the most useful and important changes in our revenue laws, as the critics have heaped upon it at its passage, no party responsible for revenue or anxious to retain every means of legitimate supervision of corporations will repeat it.

Amend Interstate Commerce.
The next most important work of the present congress was the passage of the amendment to the interstate commerce bill. The Republican platform favored amendment to the interstate commerce act with a view to giving greater power to the interstate commerce commission in regulating the operation of railroads and the fixing of traffic rates, and also favoring such national legislation and supervision as would prevent the future over-issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers. After the adjournment of the congress at its extra session, I invited two of my cabinet and a member of the interstate commerce commission and a member of congress, to make recommendations as to the needed amendments to the interstate commerce act. The gentle-

men reported to me, and in September last, in a speech in Des Moines, I foreshadowed their recommendations as I intended to make them to congress for the amendment of the interstate commerce act.

First, by the establishment of a commerce court; second, by empowering the commission to classify merchandise as well as to fix rates for classes, third, by giving the right to a shipper to designate the route by which his goods shall be transported beyond the line of the initial carrier; fourth, by empowering the commission to consider the justice or injustice of any rate without the complaint or initiation of a shipper; fifth, by empowering the commission to suspend proposed increases of rates by carriers until the commission have a chance to pass upon the reasonableness of the increase; sixth, by provisions of the federal regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways; seventh, by a clause forbidding an interstate commerce railway company from acquiring stock in a competing road; eighth, by a section permitting the making of traffic agreements between competing railroads limited in point of time and subject matter, and subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

These amendments were in accord with the text of the Republican platform. Subsequently, bills were drawn embodying this recommended legislation, in which, while the principle was maintained, there were limitations introduced, as justice suggested, after a conference with all the parties interested. The bill was submitted to the congress and after a great deal of discussion both in the house and the senate, it was enacted into law, with many amendments, which did not materially change the effect of the recommendations except to strike out certain provisions promised in the Republican platform, to permit traffic agreements between railroads in spite of the anti-trust law, to forbid one railway company to acquire stock in a competing company, and to secure supervision in the interstate commerce commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways.

Not Hostile to Railroads.

For this last, was substituted a provision authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the evils arising from the over-issue of stocks and bonds, and the method of preventing such evils by congressional regulation. In addition to the purposes already recited accomplished by the bill, the so-called long and short haul clause of the existing law—the one forbidding the charging of a greater rate for a less distance in the greater distance—was amended so as to vest in the commission somewhat wider discretion in enforcing the clause than has been permitted by the supreme court decisions under existing law. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill, it is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the interstate commerce commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The important part that railroads play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railway managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill, and propose loyally to comply with its useful provisions. It was supported by the whole Republican party in congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The whole Democratic strength was exhibited against it in both houses. It was a performance of a pledge of the platform, and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

Postal Savings Banks.
The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. It institutes a system which will work effectively to promote thrift among the poor by providing a depository for their savings which they properly may consider absolutely safe, and will also turn into the channels of trade and commerce a large volume of money which otherwise would be hoarded. Its specific provision it will stimulate the investment of savings in government bonds of small denominations, for which the bill provides. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each house of con-

(Continued on Page Six.)

IF IT'S ONLY A HEADACHE
Why Cornelison's headache Liver Purifier will cure that, 10 cents. Guaranteed by all druggists.

The Weather

Forecast for Paducah and vicinity:
Generally fair tonight and Tuesday.
Temperature today: Highest, 94;
lowest, 62.

\$35.00
Suits
\$17.85

There are some three-piece suits in the lot which you can wear till early winter.

CULLEY'S

LUKE ALBRITTON

WELL KNOWN GIBBS COUNTY CITIZEN DIES.

Typical Fever Carries Off Member of Prominent Family Near Hickory Grove.

News was received today of the death of Luke Albritton, a prominent farmer of Hickory Grove. He died there yesterday morning at 6 o'clock of typhoid fever after a several weeks' illness. Mr. Albritton was 74 years old and was a prosperous farmer. He was a member of the Christian church. He is survived by several sons and daughters. Mr. Lawrence Albritton of Paducah, a son, being called to his bedside Saturday. The funeral and burial took place there today.

Mack Richardson.
Mack Richardson, the 9-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Richardson of Lowe, Ky., died at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night at Riverside hospital of peritonitis and appendicitis. The body was taken to Nance & Rogers and taken to Fanev Farm yesterday, where the funeral and burial was conducted Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nance while here.

Little Rebecca Mann.
Little Rebecca L. Mann the two-year-old daughter of Mr. R. L. Mann, of 223 Park street, succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever Saturday night at 8 o'clock. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock with the burial at Oak Grove cemetery.

John Barrett.
John Barrett died yesterday at 12 o'clock at the home of his father, H. T. Barrett, of Lexington, after a short illness of malarial fever. He was 17 years of age. He leaves his father and mother and a brother. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock and the burial at the New Liberty church.

News of Theatres

At the Star Theater.
This week's vaudeville bill at the Star theater will be a little bit higher than the standard good acts generally seen at the popular play house.

Harford and Alberta are away above the average artists and much is expected of them in the way of singing and comedy. The reports of this act are of the best and they will receive a hearty welcome at the Star. Jacobs and Saldel, two clever comedy acrobats, claim they do some great stunts that are wonderful and funny at the same time.

Two reels of late motion pictures and a good pictorial ballad for Frank Long will complete a pleasing and enjoyable entertainment. Admission 10 cents, children 5 cents.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT.
Every dose makes you feel better. Lasts for days. Your whole system right. Sold on the Money-Back plan everywhere. Price 10c.

The largest and finest floating theater in the world at the river Monday, August 29.

City Teller James Clark and family returned today from Chicago.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. Emma L. Smith, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure those obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

CANADIAN SHIP SINKS.

Crew of Harvest Queen Rescued by German Liner.

Bremen, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Paval, Azores, to the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Louise encountered the ship Harvest Queen, of Windsor, which sailed from Baltimore, N. B., August 10, for Buenos Ayres, August 24, in a sinking condition. The ship was then in longitude 40.51 west and in latitude 44.24 north. All of the crew of the Harvest Queen were taken aboard the Koenig Louise.

It was left burning in mid-ocean, having been set afire to prevent her becoming a menace to navigation.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

I will begin my assessment September 1 and every taxpayer in the city should not fail to call at my office and give in their property, which enables the assessor to get a true and correct list. The law provides that on failure to do so that a penalty shall be added to the assessed value of said property and the assessment as made this year on all real estate will stand without change for the next four years. Therefore it behooves all taxpayers to be on time in coming to my office and get a correct assessment of his or her property.

J. W. ORR, City Assessor

One large electric company of this country spent during the last year nearly \$1,000,000 in patents and patent litigation.

Oil and coal are successfully burned together under boilers in England.

EL INCICO

That Good Havana Cigar

In six sizes, For sale at all first-class dealers. Made at

The Smoke House

222 Broadway Opposite Wallersteins.

HOW TO GOVERN A GREAT CITY

MAYOR GAYNOR'S DISCUSSION OF MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

Why the "Business Man in Politics" Is Not Always a Success—Loyalty to Parties.

DOING WITHOUT THE "BOSS"

As the times for election periodically approach, the same demand of a large number of people is regularly heard: "Just select some merchant or business man and let him run the city government as he runs his own business." How easy it sounds! But this is one of the worst delusions concerning city government. It is true that the business affairs of a city should be carried on in a business way, and that good business and technical men should be put at the head of departments and details; but for the general management and political control—a prime essential which cannot be dispensed with—something more is needed. The government of a large city is a highly complex legal and political machine. It has, prescribed by law, all sorts of necessary checks and limitations upon official power.

A business man may do just as he likes in his business, but not as a mayor or in any public office. There he is a mere instrument to carry out the laws. His power of attorney is the law.

The chief obstacle to the nomination and election of fit men to city office is national and state party prejudice or bigotry carried into local politics. It should never be mentioned there. The motto of every sensible man should be, national politics and issues for national elections, and local politics and issues, and none other, for local elections. Every time this is said people who talk more than they think, including some newspaper editorial writers, immediately cry out that it is visionary, that parties cannot be done away with, that they are necessary. Certainly they are necessary, and there is no suggestion of doing away with them.

Voters in local elections should cross the national party line freely, being influenced by local considerations only. Certainly a voter who will vote for the candidates of a party in a local election simply because he believes in a protective tariff, or in free trade, or in a tariff for revenue only, or in a single standard of metallic money, which has nothing whatever to do with the case, is doing a very stupid if not degrading thing. He is responsible for local losses; his party prejudice plays right into the hands of the boss.

Nothing should influence the voter in a local election except the local questions of men and measures which are up for consideration. And it is a misnomer to call officials non-partisan who are elected in this discriminating way. They are partisans, but only on local issues, and it is entirely seemly and proper for them to make their appointments to office or place from the local party which elected them.

An inevitable cause of corrupt local government is the control of the government or the conduct of officials by outside bosses or organizations. The long era of that condition is passing. When the writer of this article so stated in Tammany hall during the last majority contest in the city of New York he received more ridicule than sober consideration for it. And yet we are on the eve of being completely emancipated from such condition. Only an ignorant or corrupt community could elect a mayor who would be such a tool. A public official should not from a sense of official responsibility only. This does not mean that he should ignore politicians or party leaders, or refuse to consult with them or listen to them, but only that in the end he should follow his own enlightened official judgment in every official act. A mayor, governor, or president may learn much in respect of what to do, by listening to the advice of political leaders, or even political bosses, as they are called. It is only a weakling who will declare after reaching some high office that he will have nothing to do with "politicians"; and it is always painful to see such an official so distrustful of his own fortitude or integrity, or else so confident that he knows

Will You Pay LIFE INSURANCE or DEATH INSURANCE—Which?

People willingly pay large sums for life insurance, which is really death insurance, but real life insurance frequently consists in taking Eckman's Alternative. Can any "lucky sick" person afford not to take the Alternative? Investigate it. Write this very day for letters, testimonials and a full showing that it really has CURED Tuberculosis, Rheumatism, Eggs and milk fever, without curing. Eggs cost, say, 20 cents a dozen. Forced feeding with eggs and milk 40 eggs a day, 8.00 a week—3 quarts milk a day, at 2 cents, 6.00 costs over \$4 a week. Eckman's Alternative sharpens the appetite, makes life look different, brings better health with greater earning power. Often persons are so much improved that they can work even before they are fully cured.

Send today for literature on the subject, if you are broad minded enough to believe that there can be a cure which has not been sensationally exploited, or which is not based merely on climatic or diet restrictions.

Eckman's Alternative is good for all Throat and Lung troubles, and is on sale everywhere by drug stores, and other druggists. It can also be obtained at or prepared by your local druggists. Ask for Booklet of Cured Cases or write for it to Dr. J. C. Eckman, Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

everything, as to assume such an attitude. It is the sign of a little man.—Mayor Gaynor in Century.

TAFT'S LETTER

Continued From Page Four.)

gress by a Republican majority and was signed by a Republican president.

The legislation of congress in respect to the navy department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform. In spite of a proper desire to keep down appropriations, congress saw the necessity for a continuance of our present naval policy and a regular strengthening of the navy by the addition of two more battleships. More than this, it has enabled the secretary of the navy to carry out a reform in the business management of the department and a reorganization of the bureau and staff of the navy so as to contribute materially to its effectiveness as one of the military arms of the government. Although the Democratic national platform apparently favored the increase in the navy, a large majority of the Democrats, both in the house and senate opposed the policy when presented in the form of concrete legislation.

The Republican party at the last session of congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the working men and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject. Practically all classes of employees, especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man. The Republican party recognized the necessity of reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work by creating the bureau of mines. This bill was passed for the purpose of establishing an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination and report to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines. A second purpose of the bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the great industry of mining that the department of agriculture performs in respect to the farming interests of the country; that is, by experiment and investigation to determine the most effective methods of mining and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

No more important legislation in the interest of human life has ever been enacted by congress than the laws of the recent session giving to the interstate commerce commission ample powers to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers, and, after a hearing, to require their adoption by interstate railways. Other legislation, with respect to the inspection of locomotive boilers and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions, awaits the consideration of the next session of this congress, and I hope that it may speedily be passed. The employer's liability act was perfected by needed amendment so as to enable injured employees more easily to recover just damages.

But in one sense the most forward step taken in the interest of the worker was the creation of a congressional commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, as risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration and to be graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important, not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employer and employee. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employee must go in order to recover damages—litigation which on account of the poverty to the employee frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

Conservation Passed. One of the great questions which

has been made a national issue and aroused public interest through the insistence of President Roosevelt is that of conservation of our national resources. From the federal standpoint, this concerns the preservation of forests, the reclamation of arid lands of the government and the proper treatment and disposition of our government coal lands, phosphate lands, oil and gas lands, and of the lands known as water power sites at the points on the streams where the water power must be converted in order to be useful. During Mr. Roosevelt's administration millions of acres of lands included within the classes described were withdrawn in the United States proper and in Alaska, in order to await proper legislation.

Doubt arose as to the executive power to make these withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality; should they be contested in court. The present administration continued the executive withdrawals, but suggested, as a matter of wise precaution, securing from congress express power to make them. By Republican majorities in both houses a withdrawal bill for this purpose was enacted, and now over seventy millions of acres have been rewithdrawn of lands included within the classes described. Much of the land reserved as coal land is valuable for agriculture, and therefore congress adopted an entirely feasible and useful plan by which the homestead laws were applied to the surface of the land, while the coal in the ground is still reserved as the property of the government. This is a new departure in our land laws, and is highly to be commended.

Bond Issue Ordered. In addition to this, it was deemed necessary, in order that certain reclamation projects of the government should be completed within a reasonable time, that an issue of \$20,000,000 bonds should be authorized with which to secure water for the settlers upon government lands within the promise of the projects the bonds to be redeemed by the water rents for the service rendered. In this way hundreds of settlers who have been patiently waiting for the completion of the projects and suffering great privation will be rehabilitated. At the same time, the law authorizing the bond issue prevents the expenditure of any of the proceeds of the bonds in any of the projects until a board of army engineers shall report the same as worthy and feasible. Moreover, additional provision has been made in the appropriation laws for money with which to carry on surveys of unsurveyed public lands, a crying need in certain states and in Alaska.

Thus it is not too much to say that most important steps have been taken toward the proper conservation of our resources in the legislation of the present congress. There remains to be considered and settled the question of the method of disposing of these lands so that the government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use and to secure the public against extortion for coal, oil, gas, phosphate or water power on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country. Neither the Democrats of the senate as a body, although their platform formally declared in favor of conservation, have taken any active part or can be counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions.

Another subject of pressing importance is that of the improvement of our waterways. The present congress has enacted a rivers and harbors bill, appropriating more than \$41,000,000 for the carrying out of a number of well defined plans for the permanent improvement of rivers and harbors within a certain period, and in addition authorizing contracts to be entered into subject to future appropriations by congress, aggregating over ten millions of dollars. The bill was subject to criticism in

that it still continued the old piecemeal system and appropriated something for nearly every project recommended by the army engineers. It is hoped and believed that in the next session and hereafter the engineers will so make their recommendations as to indicate the projects of greater importance, so that adequate sums may be apportioned for their completion within a reasonably short time and the piecemeal policy of extending the construction of improvements of this kind indefinitely for years may be abandoned.

Other Pledges Redeemed.

The Republican platform promised that it would admit to statehood the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and that promise has been redeemed with suitable provisions for securing good and sane constitutions of the states by requiring their adoption in advance of the election of state officers, and their submission to congress for consideration and possible rejection at one of its sessions.

All this long list of useful enactments was promised in the Republican platform and has been put through by Republican majorities. Congress has also enacted into law, in accordance with the promise which I made as a candidate for the presidency, a bill requiring the publication by the congressional committees of detailed statements of the money expended by them in the political canvass of each congressional candidate.

In addition, the present congress has appropriated \$100,000 to enable the executive to investigate and make recommendation as to the methods by which the cost of running the government may be reduced. I regard this last as one of the most important parts of the administration's policy. I am confident that if full opportunity is given and a Republican congress is elected to assist, the cutting down of the national expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing the business of the government will reach to a point of saving many millions. How much the expenses can be curtailed it is impossible to approximate at this time. The problem before the administration is to get full value for every dollar it disburses.

The appropriations for the last year were more than \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations of the year before, and in the actual execution of the law \$11,000,000 were saved in the operation of the post-office departments, for which appropriation had already been made.

Plan Future Legislation.

A number of other promises remain to be kept. I have already alluded to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate commerce railways, to which the Democratic minority in the senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the central government has no constitutional power to make and enforce such regulations. In addition, there is the proposed procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and when. In substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice. Then there is the measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which in previous congresses the Democratic party has always opposed an almost solid front. There is the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by one railway company in a competing line, and there are also those bills, already referred to, to secure further safety appliances on railways and to establish a basis for workmen's compensation. There is also the promise of the Republican platform to make better provision for securing the health of the nation. The most tangible and useful form that this can take would be the establishment of a national bureau of health to include all the health agencies of the government now distributed in different departments.

In view of what the present Republican congress has done in the fulfillment of its promises, and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sacredness of party pledges, I have no hesitation in urging all who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservatism, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the just regulation of railways and of interstate commerce corporations, in favor of a bureau of health, in favor of a proper limitation of the power of equitable injunction, and who are in favor of measures to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to vote for the Republican candidates for congress in order that their wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified.

Conclusion.

In closing, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education as to facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to secure for the Republican majorities in congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished. If this is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be by this record, with the



YOU ARE GROWING YOUNGER MOTHER

BANISH THOSE GRAY HAIRS! Kill the Dandruff Germs—Stop Hair Falling

Thousands of mothers are looking younger. Their gray hairs are gone. The natural color has come back, and with it a new growth of soft, glossy, luxuriant hair. Why should you look old before your time, when you can look years younger by using



It is Positively Guaranteed to Restore Faded and Gray Hair to Natural Color

If other "so-called" Restorers have failed, don't give up hope. But give WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY a trial. You run no risk. It is not exactly as represented, your money will be refunded.

PROFIT BY OTHERS' EXPERIENCE

Gray Hair Restored. My hair was getting quite gray and falling out rapidly and I was troubled with a terrible itching of the scalp. My head was entirely bald. I tried many things but nothing helped. I then bought a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy and used it. A few applications relieved the itching, my hair stopped falling out and gradually came back to its natural color. It is now a nice dark brown color, soft, glossy and pliable. Several of my friends want to use it, and I want to know what you will charge me for six bottles of it. Mrs. E. A. ROSS, Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.

Grew Hair on a Bald Head. For two or three years my hair had been falling out and getting quite thin until the top of my head was entirely bald. About four months ago I commenced using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur. The first bottle seemed to do some good and I kept using it regularly until now I have used four bottles. The whole top of my head is fairly covered and keeps coming in thicker. I shall keep on using it a while longer as I notice a constant improvement. STEPHEN BACON, Rochester, N. Y.

60c. AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE—AT ALL DRUGGISTS

If Your Druggist Does Not Keep It, Send Us the Price in Stamps, and We Will Send You a Large Bottle, Express Prepaid.

Wyeth Chemical Company, 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY W. J. GILBERT.

difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of construction and progress rather than with the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the sixty-second congress will vindicate their choice. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT. Hon. William H. McKinley, Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Many a narrow-minded man is and congress will vindicate their

ELECTRICAL WORK DONE RIGHT

DO you wish your home wired for electric lights?
DO you wish electrical work of any kind done?
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One Thing You Know, Our Prices Are the Lowest Then Why Not Try Us?

MITCHELL MACHINE & ELECTRICAL CO.

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WE AIM TO PLEASE

You do well with our every service that you will employ it again and often. One of the ways we take to make our charges so reasonable that you will not deprive yourself of the pleasure of a drive on account of the expense. Suppose you take one today if the weather permits.

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All Kinds of Hauling, Storage, Packing and House Cleaning

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Capital \$100,000
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Total security to depositors \$250,000

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

TIME TABLE Ferry Boat G. W. Robertson

Leave Paducah for Owen's Landing at	6:00 a.m.
Leave Paducah for Owen's Landing at	8:45 a.m.
Leave Paducah for Owen's Landing at	2:00 p.m.
Leave Paducah for Owen's Landing at	6:00 p.m.
Leave Paducah for Brookport at	7:00 a.m.
Leave Paducah for Brookport at	12:00 noon
Leave Paducah for Brookport at	4:45 p.m.
Leave Paducah for Livingston Point at	8:45 a.m.
Leave Paducah for Livingston Point at	3:00 p.m.

Tables furnished for civil parties on application. All afternoon ride for Ladies and Children for 10 cents. A Twenty Mile Ride for 10 cents.

JOHN E. ROLLINS, Master.

Cut Out Breakfast Cooking

Easy to start the day cool and comfortable if

Post Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package.

No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these Summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

GOOD POSITIONS

Draughon gives contracts, backed by chain of 40 Colleges, \$400,000 capital, and 21 years' success, to secure positions under reasonable conditions or refund tuition.

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SHORTHAND 75 per cent of the United States Court Reporters write the system of Shorthand Draughon teaches, because they know it is THE BEST.

FOR FREE CATALOGUE which will explain all, call on or write A. M. ROUSE, Manager.

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314 Broadway, Paducah.

ST. VINCENT ACADEMY
UNION COUNTY, KY.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children.
Modern Equipment, music, drawing and painting, short hand and typewriting are taught according to the best improved methods. The maternal discipline unites a careful training of character and manner, with intelligent and physical development. For catalogue, terms, etc., address
SISTER SUPERIOR.

YOUNG MEN
PABST'S OKAY SPECIFIC
Does the work. You all know it by reputation. Price \$3.00

THE PABST BREWERY CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS AND TENNESSEE RIVER PACKET COMPANY
(Incorporated.)
EXCURSION TO TENNESSEE RIVER.

Steamer Clyde, every Wednesday at 5 p. m.
Steamer Kentucky, every Saturday at 5 p. m.

Daily \$8.00 for the round trip of five days. Visit the Military National Park at Pittsburg Landing.

For any other information apply to the PADUCAH WHARFBOAT CO. Agents; JAMES KOER, Supr.

L. C. TIME TABLE.

Corrected to November 14th, 1909

Arrive Paducah.

Louisville, Cincinnati, east. 8:52 a. m.

Louisville, Cincinnati, east. 4:15 p. m.

Louisville, Cincinnati, east. 6:10 p. m.

M'phis, N. Orleans, south. 1:23 p. m.

M'phis, N. Orleans, south. 11:20 a. m.

Mayfield and Fulton. 5:40 a. m.

Calro, Fulton, Mayfield. 8:00 p. m.

Princeton and E'ville. 6:10 p. m.

Princeton and E'ville. 4:15 p. m.

Princeton and Hop'ville. 9:00 a. m.

Calro, St. Louis, Chicago. 7:35 a. m.

Calro, St. Louis, Chicago. 8:00 p. m.

Met'la, Car'bdale, St. L. 11:00 a. m.

Met'la, Car'bdale, St. L. 3:35 p. m.

Leaves Paducah.

Louisville, Cincinnati, east. 7:35 a. m.

Louisville, Cincinnati, east. 7:50 a. m.

Louisville, Cincinnati, east. 11:25 a. m.

M'phis, N. Orleans, south. 8:57 a. m.

M'phis, N. Orleans, south. 6:15 p. m.

Mayfield and Fulton. 4:20 p. m.

Calro, Fulton, Mayfield. 6:30 a. m.

Princeton and E'ville. 1:35 a. m.

Princeton and E'ville. 11:25 a. m.

Princeton and Hop'ville. 3:40 p. m.

Calro, St. Louis, Chicago. 9:10 a. m.

Calro, St. Louis, Chicago. 6:20 p. m.

Met'la, Car'bdale, St. L. 9:40 a. m.

Met'la, Car'bdale, St. L. 4:20 p. m.

J. T. DONOVAN, Agt., City Office.

R. M. PRATHER, Agt., Union Depot.



EXCURSION BULLETIN

Excursion To Chicago.

Special train leaves Paducah Union depot 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, August 23. Round trip \$5.00. Tickets good returning until August 31. Baggage will be checked, and half rate will be made for children.

J. T. DONOVAN,

Agent City Office.

R. M. PRATHER,

Ticket Agent Union Depot.

RUBBER STAMPS

When in need of Rubber Stamps, Brass Stencils, Notary Seals, Ink Checks, Band Dates, etc., it will pay you to see our line.

Diamond Stamp Works
115-115 S. Third St.
Phones 358.

SIDEWALKS.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works of the City of Paducah, Kentucky, until 3:30 p. m. September 5, 1910, on the following work:

Contract "A" (Approximate Quantities).

Granite Curbing, 16,500 lin. ft.
Concrete Gutter, 16,500 lin. ft.
Concrete Walks, 84,000 sq. ft.
Concrete Driveways, 4,000 sq. ft.
Cast Iron Drain Pipe, 500 lin. ft.
Sewer (10-in. to 24-in. pipe), 650 lin. ft.

Contract "B" (Approximate Quantities).

Granite Curbing, 1,370 lin. ft.
Concrete Gutter, 1,370 lin. ft.
Concrete Walks, 9,300 sq. ft.
Concrete Driveways, 300 sq. ft.
Sewer (10 in. to 12 in.), 565 lin. ft.

Contract "D" (Approximate Quantities).

Granite Curbing, 700 lin. ft.
Concrete Gutter, 700 lin. ft.
Concrete Walks, 3,600 sq. ft.
Concrete Driveways, 160 sq. ft.
Contract "E" (Re-enforced Retaining Wall).

(Approximate Quantities).

Concrete, 225 cu. yds.

This bids on each of the above contracts must be accompanied by a certified check on some bank of Paducah, Ky., for \$250, which will be returned to the unsuccessful bidder.

The successful bidder will be required to execute bond to the sum of 40 per cent of his bid, for the faithful performance of his contract, to extend during the construction period, and after the work is completed and accepted to execute a maintenance bond for 25 per cent of the cost of the work, for a period of five years.

The Board of Public Works reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For plans and specifications, address

L. A. WASHINGTON,

City Engineer.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By L. P. Kolb, Secretary.

California, with a population of 1,729,342, is well supplied with medical schools and doctors, exclusive of osteopaths.

When In
DAWSON
Stop at
RICH HOUSE
One block from Hamby Well.
\$1 per day; \$6 a week.

Hotel Offices

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DEPOTS:

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QUIET RULES IN MARKET CIRCLES

BUT MONEY AND CROPS ARE HANGING.

Conditions in Period of Vacation Dullness Presage Little But Good.

HENRY CLEWS' WEEKLY LETTER

New York, Aug. 29.—The events of the past week were not of a particularly stimulating character. The most important check to a further rise in values was the practical opening of the political campaign on issues which inevitably excite more or less uncertainty in business circles. It is now settled that the tariff will be one of the leading issues in the coming campaign. It is doubtful if any important changes in schedules will be effected, but the disturbance which tariff agitation always induces necessarily checks initiative and postpones many new commitments. It is questionable, however, if in the long run the aggregate volume of business will suffer thereby, for changes in the tariff delay or change rather than destroy business. There is also some prospect of a revival of anti-corporation agitation; and, as the political campaign will be waged with increasing intensity during the next two months, it would cause no surprise if the result was a temporary disturbance of stock exchange values.

Aside from politics, the situation is somewhat conflicting. The process of readjustment in industrial and commercial affairs is making steady progress; and, though not by any means completed, the general situation can be accepted as safer and sounder already accomplished. It is hardly to be expected that the arrangements following so many years of uninterrupted prosperity can be satisfactorily adjusted in the short space of seven months. Nevertheless, the country is making excellent progress, not only in recovering its equilibrium, but in actual recuperation. Fortunately our crop outlook is better than a month ago. Corn has been making steady progress during the past week, and the outlook for a 3,000,000,000 bushel crop is fairly reasonable. If damage by frost be escaped, cotton is also doing well and should, if free from frost, turn out larger than at one time anticipated. It will be remembered that wheat has already disappointed the pessimistic predictions of July. There is, therefore, now little or no danger of crop failures, and the country is almost certain of securing a fairly satisfactory harvest. Although prices are frequently lower than a year ago, they will yield good profits to farmers. This probably explains the continued optimistic reports which come from the West, that section having steadily refused to seriously sympathize with the pessimism which has spread all through the East. The further west one goes the more optimistic is the temper.

Banking.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the banking situation at the interior, resulting from the precautions enforced by bankers for the last month or six weeks. Liquidation has not only checked unhealthy speculation in the interior, but has forced a freer marketing of crops which had been held back for higher prices. This was strikingly demonstrated by the recent large increase in grain receipts of primary points compared with a year ago. The demand for money to move the crops at the West and South has already begun, and henceforth the surplus reserves of the New York banks may be expected to decline as Western institutions draw upon their balances in this market. Considering the lessened demand for money for business and speculative purposes, the New York banks will be able to assume their share of the crop burden with much less difficulty than at one time feared. Firmer money rates are within probabilities, but indications do not point to any extreme stringency either at New York or interior money centers.

Owing partly to the improvement in the monetary situation at New York gold imports have ceased; the stiffening of rates in London and the probability of an advance in the Bank of England rate having put a further restraint upon our power to attract gold. From now on, however, our exports of produce should begin to increase. Wheat is still above an export basis, but the outward cotton movement will begin as soon as the bill-of-lading controversy is settled, and this should be an important factor in our foreign trade, which is still in an abnormal condition owing to large imports and relatively small exports. The latter are steadily gaining, and conditions are becoming more favorable for foreign purchases of both our raw and manufactured products. At the same time the dullness of business here is sure to check importations, especially in view of the agitation for the lower tariff. In this connection it is worthy of note that during the past seven months our imports were swelled by an increase of \$26,000,000 in rubber and \$10,000,000 in sugar, these two items alone forming an important part of our expansion in imports. In many cases the importations of textiles

have fallen off decidedly as a result of dull business and the new tariff rates. The imports of rubber and sugar are also likely to decline.

Trade.
General trade remains very quiet, and promises to so continue until the vacation period is over. The subsequent prospects are for a fair recovery after the recent stagnation; although tariff and anti-trust agitations will not be very helpful. The iron trade, while still depressed, already shows signs of partial revival. The demand for copper is improving, although that industry is still in an unsatisfactory position. Other metals have not yet passed through the process of readjustment which has taken place in iron, nor has general business been so thoroughly adjusted to new conditions as the security market, which had practically discounted all business reaction. It seems reasonable to look for a fair fall trade, but no extraordinary activity, and in many cases business will have to be conducted upon a scale of diminished profits. Nevertheless, there is no sign for uneasiness in any part of the commercial horizon. Even politics may not disturb so seriously as many apprehend.

On the Stock Exchange a somewhat unsettled undercurrent prevails. Speculative conditions seem somewhat conflicting. The railroad problem is still confusing and complicated by diminished net earnings, but a large traffic is fully anticipated this fall. In some circles there is still a disposition to await the supreme court decisions on oil and tobacco, etc.; yet it should be borne in mind that recent changes in the supreme court assure the permanence of a conservative and judicial spirit in that august body. The question as to whether the railroads may or may not advance rates has fortunately been postponed until after the elections, when the commissioners will be able to handle the problem free from the suspicion of playing politics. Very soon numerous operators will have returned from their vacations, refreshed and invigorated by rest and change of scene. Naturally they will appear in a strengthened and more optimistic state of mind, the effect of which will undoubtedly be felt in the stock market. There has already been a sharp recovery from the low point of July, which, as usual, induced a certain amount of profit taking; but prices of the better class investment stocks are already upon a comparatively low basis. Indications point to an irregular market for the next few weeks, with politics, crops and money as the chief influences.

HENRY CLEWS.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS

Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caught your trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in loins, side, back, groin and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent a desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—Druggists, Price 50c.

Williams, M.F. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. Sold by List Drug Co.

IN METROPOLIS

is visiting J. W. Barnwell and family.

J. W. Smith and family, of Minneapolis, are visiting L. M. Murrell and wife.

Mrs. Fanny Hendley left Saturday for a visit to relatives at Harrisburg.

James Farrel left Saturday for his home in Carville after a visit here.

Mrs. Sadie Rose left Saturday for a visit to relatives in Golconda.

Miss Ruth Baker left Saturday for her home in St. Louis after a visit here.

Loren Trovillion returned Saturday from a visit to Vienna.

Miss Lena Phillips returned Saturday from a visit to relatives at Vienna.

Mrs. I. A. Sturges and little daughter have returned from a visit to Vienna.

Lena and Laura Winters have returned from a visit to relatives at Vienna.

Will Enloe and wife and James Enloe and wife, who are employed with a steam shovel, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Enloe.

Mrs. F. M. Randolph and granddaughter, Miss Lillian King, have gone to Harrisburg to visit.

Mrs. William Schoolcraft is visiting relatives at Marion.

Miss Camille Loyce has returned from St. Louis, where she had gone to buy millinery for Mrs. Vailles' store.

W. N. Baird, of Valire, Mo., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Wooten and niece, Miss Lulu Lawrence, have returned from a trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson have returned from a visit to Fairfield and Albion.

Miss Marvie Lane, of Creal Springs, visited Miss Olga Steers Saturday.

Henry Brighman is visiting in Mayfield.

Mrs. Lee Smith and daughter, Miss Edna, who have been visiting Mrs. James House, have returned to their home at Memphis.

Mr. F. R. Leonard has returned from a visit to relatives in Indiana.

William Rampenburgh, of Muskegon, is visiting his parents.

Misses Etta and Maudie Server have returned to their home in Elizabethtown after a visit with their sister, Mrs. Charles Covington.

Illuminated Shells.

With the view of tracing the flight of shells during the night firing, the British military authorities have tested a new invention with twelve-pounder guns from Fort Albert, Isle of Wight. It consists of a metal cylinder which is screwed to the base of the shell, and contains some powerful illuminant. This is fired by the explosion, and continues to burn brightly during the flight of the missile. The invention is said to have proved very satisfactory, and is likely to be of great use in correcting ranges.—Exchange.

The Ring and the Man



This thrilling and vigorous story by one of the best known writers of the day

Is About to Appear in This Paper

It is a story that scintillates with action and tells the story of a rich man of strong personality and his fight with a powerful political machine.

The power of Wealth, the power of Politics, the power of Love—in the triple combat, which wins? You'll find the answer in

The Ring and the Man

Watch for the Opening Chapter

Don't Miss an Issue Until You Find It

THE FIRST CHAPTER WILL APPEAR IN THE EVENING SUN WEDNESDAY.

20 to 50% Off

We are truly offering several styles of low shoes at 50 per cent off and choice styles at 80 cents on the dollar. Remember you have August, September and October to wear low shoes, and why spend \$2 for footwear when \$1 will answer the purpose?

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See Our Misses' and Children's Lines at 20 Per Cent Off. No Cut Price Goods Charged or Sent Out on Approval. Sizes Broken.

Rudy & Sons

Try the Sun for Job Work.

FIVE GOSPELS

SAYS DR. DODD

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO PROFES-
SING CHRISTIAN.Is Most Closely Read By World In
Which He Lives—The Higher
Criticism.

A GOOD ATTENDANCE SUNDAY.

"There are five gospels," said the Rev. M. E. Dodd, at the First Baptist church yesterday morning. "The gospel according to Matthew, the gospel according to Mark, the gospel according to Luke, the gospel according to John and the gospel according to you. The general public may not read the first four very carefully, but they are reading the gospel according to you every day. I may preach until my voice is gone; but it will do no good, unless the gospel truths preached here are incarnated in your lives. The influence of the church is not measured in the strength of the pulpit, but in the lives of the congregation."

His text was the last verse of First Corinthians, "Therefore, be ye steadfast, unmovable, abounding in the works of the Lord."

Dr. Dodd said that if "higher criticism" means interpreting the scriptures in the light of conditions to which they were addressed, he is a higher critic; for he believes in placing himself as nearly as possible in the time in which they were written and looking forward instead of looking back through the years and attempting to understand them.

He then reviewed the conditions at Corinth to which St. Paul was addressing himself, and recalled the fact that the apostle never failed in answering the inquiries of the Corinthians to take the issue directly to the one supremely important point, the sacrificial death of Christ. Only there can the churches agree, he said.

Instead of dwelling upon the points of difference which the congregation brought to him for decision he minimized them and emphasized the important question on which they could agree.

At Broadway Methodist.

Two of the largest congregations of the season heard the Rev. G. T. Sullivan at the Broadway church yesterday. Dr. Sullivan delivered a strong sermon in the morning, taking for his subject, "Heaven and What It Means to Be a Christian." He emphasized the terms expressing Heaven in the Bible as a place of rest, a place of sweet associations, free from care and sin, and also the rewards and rejoicing of eternal life and triumph. Miss Mabel Shelton rendered a beautiful solo at the morning offertory. There were four members received into the church. In the evening Dr. Sullivan preached on "Literary Silence of Christ in His Gospel."

Second Baptist.

The Rev. G. H. Smalley filled his pulpit at the Second Baptist church yesterday, both services being well attended. In the morning he preached at 11 o'clock taking for his subject, "Christ, Our Redeemer," and in the evening, "The Last Battle."

Cumberland Church.

Two delightful services were held yesterday at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner Twelfth and Trimble streets. The Rev. S. H. Shuman, of Bowling Green, preached morning and evening to the delight of all. He used for his subject for the morning hour, "God's General and Special Providence." He preached in the evening from the subject, "On the Mountains with Christ." There was one addition to the church at the morning service.

This church hopes to have its dedication service September 11. The Sunday school was largest of the year, there being 103 members present.

The Men's Bible class of the First Presbyterian church will organize next Sunday under its charter.

China's capital, Peking, has supplanted its unsanitary wells with a thoroughly modern water works system, including a filtration plant.

HIGHWAYMEN HIT
BY HAWKINS' CANEHIT FIRES AT HIS SELECTED
VICTIM.South Eighth Street Scene of Bold
Attempt at Robbery Saturday
Night.

BLUCK FRUSTRATES ROBBER.

Accosted by a highwayman at 10:45 o'clock Saturday night, Herbert Hawkins broke his cane over the man's head, two shots being fired at him in return. The highwayman escaped after missing his mark.

Mr. Hawkins was walking south on Eighth street between Harrison and Madison streets and when he reached the mouth of the dark alley a masked man stopped before him, telling him to halt, and placing a big revolver in Mr. Hawkins' face. Raising his walking cane Mr. Hawkins cracked it over the man's head, the man striking him and firing two shots at him in return for the blow. Both bullets flew wild and the highwayman dashed east through the alley and on out Seventh street. The shots aroused the neighborhood and people on Seventh street declare two men ran from the alley. Mr. Hawkins saw only one and was unable to tell whether he was white or a negro, on account of the darkness. The police began a search but did not succeed in finding the two men.

The alley has been the scene of several assaults and holdups for the past few months, Mr. Virgil Chastain being one of the victims when he was robbed of over \$20.

German Lutheran.

The Rev. William Grother preached in the country in the morning. In the evening he preached in English sermon, taking for his subject, "The Sin of Ingratitude." There was one baptism at the evening service.



Your Unrestricted

Choice

OF ANY

SPRING SUIT

To Accomplish

Some Choice

Medium Weight

(\$22.50 and \$25.00 Values)

Complete

SUITS

In the House

Clearance

Suitable for

We Make

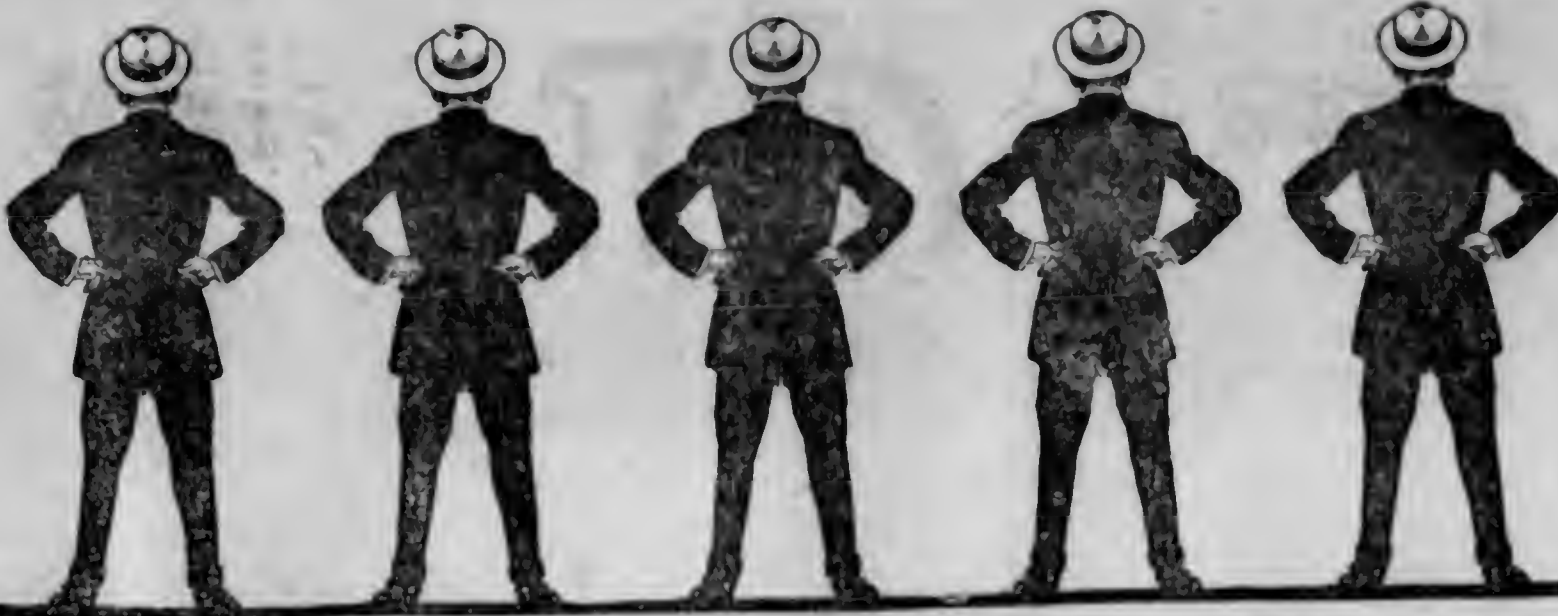
Fall Wear

This Offer

\$13.50

Wallerstein's
MEN'S AND BOY'S SUITS
ESTABLISHED 1875
(Incorporated)

Wallerstein's
MEN'S AND BOY'S SUITS
ESTABLISHED 1875
(Incorporated)



Ogilvie's
PADUCAH



School Opens Monday, Sept. 12th

SEND your children to school well dressed. They will go more willingly and study their lessons better. Our store is the children's store. This week we are especially looking after the children.

Handkerchiefs

1 lot of Children's School Handkerchiefs, an extra good value, just the thing for school, per dozen..... 15c

1 lot of Fancy Handkerchiefs, as long as they last, per dozen..... 10c

Percales

Percales, extra good value, figures and stripes and dots, 30 inches wide, neat designs, per yard.. 10c

Best standard quality 36-inch wide fine needle finish, various designs and figures, dot and stripes, for women's and children's dresses, per yard..... 12½c

Dress Gingham

Dress Gingham, 27 inches wide, in a large variety of colors and stripes, per yard..... 10c

27 inches wide, in extra heavy quality, just the thing for school, dresses, per yard..... 12½c

School Hosiery Specials

1 case of Children's School Hosiery, plain, black, strong made, extra good value for..... 10c

Children's Black Cotton Ribbed Hose, made in two styles for boys and girls, made with double knees, sizes 5 to 10, per pair..... 15c

Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, elastic and serviceable, the Pony Brand, extra good value, per pair..... 25c

RIVER NEWS

River Stages.			
Pittsburgh	4.1	0.2	fall
Cincinnati	4.9	0.1	fall
Louisville	8.0	0.1	fall
Evansville	4.7	0.4	rise
Mt. Vernon	4.2	0.3	fall
Mt. Carmel	1.7	0.1	fall
Nashville	7.9	0.6	st'd
Chattanooga	2.9	0.2	fall
Florence	0.5	0.2	fall
Johnsonville	3.2	0.4	fall
Paducah	11.6	0.6	st'd
St. Louis	5.7	1.4	fall
Paducah	4.2	0.1	fall
Burnside	1.1	0.3	rise
Carthage	1.3	0.2	fall

River Forecast.

The Ohio will continue to fall very slowly at this point.

Today's Arrivals.

Bob Dudley, Clarksville.
Hick Fowler, Cairo.
John L. Lowry, Evansville.
Cowling, Metropolis and Brookport.

port and Livingston Point, Clyde, Tennessee river.
Bob Dudley, Nashville.
Today's Departures.
Ohio, Golconda.
John L. Lowry, Evansville.
Hick Fowler, Cairo.
Cowling, Metropolis and Brookport.

At 7 o'clock this morning the government gauge registered 4.2, indicating a slight fall of 0.1 of a foot in the past 24 hours.

The Hick Fowler arrived this morning from the Mississippi river, where she went Saturday night to handle wheat, and left this morning on schedule time for Cairo. She returns tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Bob Dudley arrived this morning from Nashville and left at noon with a good freight and passenger list for Clarksville.

The Clyde is due out of the Tennessee river tonight.

The City of Savannah came out of the Tennessee river last night on her way to St. Louis.

Twenty-four hours later, the J. H. Richardson left yesterday evening at 6 o'clock for the Tennessee river in

place of the Kentucky.
The Ohio arrived this morning at 10 o'clock from Golconda with a large passenger list and left at 2 o'clock for her return trip.

The John L. Lowry arrived this morning at 11 o'clock from Evansville and left at noon on her return trip.

The G. W. Robertson made two excursion trips yesterday, in the morning to Smithland and in the afternoon to Metropolis.

The Verito Mac towed the showboat, Conley and Thom, out of the Tennessee river yesterday, which will give a performance at the river tonight.

The following communication has been received from John G. Onkes, major, corps of engineers, U. S. A., inspector Fourteenth lighthouse district:

"Masters and pilots are hereby notified of the following changes of lights on the lower Ohio river:

"Henderson Bend, moved down 600 yards.

"Tobacco Patch, moved down 750 yards.

"J. C. Warehouse, moved down 800 yards.

"Horton Landing light has been discontinued, and a new light known as Sisters, No. 2, has been

established just across the river from the location of the old Barton Landing light. The upper Sisters light will be known in future as Sisters No. 1.

"Crowell Landing light has been discontinued, and a new light known as Catfish Point, has been established 1,000 yards up the river from the location of the old Crowell Landing light.

"Cedar Point will be re-established in the next few days. New day marks have been established on the light posts at Shawneetown Bend and Cincinnati Towhead."

To Select Grand Marshal.

Delegates to the Central Labor union will meet Thursday night to select a grand marshal for the big Labor Day parade on September 5. Much interest has been aroused in the big annual event here and plans have been made to have it one of the largest celebrations ever held here.

Lone Oak Boosters.

Lone Oak boosters will hold another meeting at the college building tonight, when arrangements will be made for the opening of the college September 12. It will be a public meeting.

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